

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; FORTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL AT TWO DOLLARS, or ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS per subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

# Wilmington Journal

Vol. 28.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872

No. 31.

The verdict of the people of North Carolina, without protest and without investigation, that carries with it plain ear marks of force, fraud, intimidation and bribery.

We urge therefore upon our people everywhere to hunt up and put upon record the evidence in every case in which fraud, and force, and bribery, and intimidation have been resorted to for the purpose of influencing the late election, so that when the question comes before the Legislature we may be ready with the proof.

In addition to this, in order that individuals may not escape their just punishment, let every guilty party be indicted in the proper courts.

We owe this as a solemn duty to ourselves, to our posterity, and to our State. If we fail in it, never again will we see an honest, fair election in North Carolina.

**MACON.**

A friend writing from Macon gives us the following return of the official vote in that county:

**WHAT OF NORTH CAROLINA?**

Those who have been taking note of the manner in which the returns of the North Carolina election have been made out perceive that there was evident intention in the tardiness with which election intelligence from the interior counties of the State has been received. On Saturday morning a dispatch from Raleigh announced that few or no returns would be received before Monday.

Tuesday, Monday and Tuesday came,

and the returns of the counties which had conceded majority of last week had been rapped down here and there, until there was not only nothing left of it, but that Caldwell was really elected Governor.

In Halifax county the voting strength is put down at 4,455. The actual number of votes actually cast is 3,733.

In Duplin county the voting population is put down at 2,959. The number of votes actually cast is 3,485.

In Franklin county the voting strength is put down at 2,770. The number of votes actually cast is 3,035.

In Cumberland county the voting strength is put down at 3,452. The number of votes actually cast is 3,173.

In Robeson county the voting population is put down at 3,043. The number of votes actually cast is 3,214.

In Sampson county the voting strength is put down at 2,986. The vote actually cast is 2,364.

**OUR DUTY.**

The Radical party cannot derive much consolation from the result of the recent election. In its most favorable aspect for that party it can be considered as but little better than a drawn battle.

When it is remembered that the State was virtually held under military rule; that the Federal office-holders, the Federal soldiers and the carpet-baggers, with the solid vote of the negro population, were all for the Republican ticket; that a large amount of Federal money was thrown into the State and corruptly used in the payment of doubtful voters; that the people of North Carolina have been kept so miserably poor under the Southern policy of the Republican Congress as to make a few dollars a material object to many thousands of them; that the grossest frauds were perpetrated, both in registration and at the ballot-box; that wholesale intimidation, by means of Federal Court decisions, for alleged Ku-Kluxing and violations of the Revenue Laws in relation to the distillation of spirits and the manufacture of tobacco, the wonder is that we did not meet with an overwhelming defeat. Instead of this, however, we have carried both branches of the Legislature and elected five members of Congress, and, in spite of all odds, have run the Governor so close that we look with confidence upon the success of our efforts to unseat him by the Legislature.

From every quarter come loud complaints of the frauds practised upon us. These complaints will, in due form and due time, be laid before the Legislature—the body empowered by the Constitution of the State to decide contested elections for officers upon the general State ticket.

Fortunately in this body we have a tribunal that will do justice. From its decision there is and can be no appeal. If that body shall, in the exercise of its constitutional right, decide that Judge Merrimon received a majority of the legal votes in the late election, not even the power of General Grant, backed by his hosts of office-holders and spies and Marshals, can prevent him from taking his seat as Governor of North Carolina.

But there is more involved in this matter than the mere unseating of Caldwell and the installation of Merrimon. The purity and freedom of the ballot-box in all ages to come, in North Carolina, are at stake.

We trust and believe that the dawn of a new and a better era in our political condition is at hand. This expectation, however, will never be realized if we allow the gross frauds recently perpetrated to pass unnoticed and unpunished.

If it appears that fraud, force and bribery can be used with impunity by a Federal administration, its officers, retainers and supporters, in controlling a State election, all hope for the better day that has been so long coming, vanishes at once.

It is for this reason that we have determined to urge Judge Merrimon and the other officers on our State ticket to take such steps as may be necessary to inform the people of the State and of the United States, that the so-called election of Caldwell will be contested.

We do not regard this as an effort for mere partisan advantage. We regard it as a patriotic duty, the performance of which is absolutely and imperatively necessary for the preservation of the purity and freedom of the ballot box. The question is one far above party or personal advantage.

In the Legislature we have a tribunal that is both intelligent and honest. The character of the men who have been elected to that body guarantees that their investigation and verdict will be fair and impartial. By that verdict we are willing to abide.

We are not willing, however, to accept as

[From the Charleston Courier.]  
THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION AND ITS ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

There is no reason why there should be any feeling of depression in reference to North Carolina. The Conservative-Democrats contended under fearful odds, such as to have induced from the beginning no hope, unless to those who felt the inspiration of right, and that "thrice armed is he who hath his quiver just." There was but three weeks to work in since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, and that in the place of John Pool, Radical, and the election of five out of the eight Congressmen.

The Administration has received a severe blow. It has been practically defeated where it placed its strongest hopes, used its most strenuous efforts, and boasted of its completed triumph.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Herald.]

A friend writing from Macon gives us the following return of the official vote in that county:

**WHAT OF NORTH CAROLINA?**

Those who have been taking note of the manner in which the returns of the North Carolina election have been made out perceive that there was evident intention in the tardiness with which election intelligence from the interior counties of the State has been received.

On Saturday morning a dispatch from Raleigh announced that few or no returns would be received before Monday.

Tuesday, Monday and Tuesday came,

and the returns of the counties which had conceded majority of last week had been rapped down here and there, until there was not only nothing left of it, but that Caldwell was really elected Governor.

We say there was evident intention in the delay. Dishonest work was in progress. The strong Radical districts, the elections in which were of course the best of all, had given the Conservatives almost double their first reported majorities, and this has been the case in almost every county where the Conservatives were too largely in the minority to be able to counteract their nefarious proceedings.

That Merrimon was fairly elected Governor of North Carolina there is no more doubt than that he was born. Let us see what the Radicals, in imitation of their Philadelphia brethren, have resolved to count him out is equally clear. The Administration cannot afford to lose any State, much less a Southern one; nor will the Conservatives be permitted to record or maintain a majority. We therefore confidently calculate that Merrimon will not be re-elected.

But should this desperate course be resorted to it will avail the Granite Nuttallites nothing.

North Carolina is Democratic as certainly as Kentucky or Maryland, and however the returns of the late election may be debarred November will tell the tale against Grant.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

No matter whether Merrimon or Caldwell will be elected Governor of North Carolina, and that fact is still undecided, the Democrats and Conservatives have gained a substantial victory, and the Granite Nuttallites are a sure harbinger of a victory in North Carolina.

As to the Congressional election, that is a victory for the Democrats and Conservatives. \* \* \* Five anti-Grant men to three supporters of the administration in a State set down sure for the renominationists, is a sure harbinger of a victory in North Carolina.

The Democrats and Conservatives have

the Legislature by a landslide majority.

This gives them a member of the United States Senate in place of Pool. Another substantial result of the late contest. \* \* \*

This result, in a State which with the exception of 1870, has given Radical majorities ranging from nine to twenty-three thousand majority, is a substantial defeat. North Carolina will vote for Greeley in November.

The following extracts show the current of popular opinion:

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

**NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.**

We find that our candidates will take immediate steps to contest the election if in their control, it should be otherwise. \* \* \* Five anti-Grant men to three supporters of the administration in a State set down sure for the renominationists, is a sure harbinger of a victory in North Carolina.

The following extracts show the current of popular opinion:

[From the Greensboro Patriot.]

**THE LESSON OF THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—THE PERIL OF THE ADMINISTRATION.**

The result of the North Carolina election is still in doubt so far as the actual figures are concerned, and it is not yet known whether the State government is to be controlled by the hands of the Republicans, who have been resolute ever since the organization of the State to the end that it should be transferred to the democracy. It is conceded that the democrats have elected a majority of the Congressmen and have carried the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator in place of the representative.

The following extracts show the current of popular opinion:

[From the Newbern Journal of Commerce.]

**THE ELECTION—JUDGE MERRIMON—OUR DUTY.**

The annexed article from the Wilmington Journal will be read with approval by every Conservative in North Carolina:

It is high time that election frauds and wholesale intimidation of voters in North Carolina cease—that bribery and corruption should be banished from the State, and that the guilty should be brought to punishment, and that Radicalism should be taught that it can no longer do these things with impunity and to party advantage.

Let them, we say, an appeal be made to the Legislature, and a thorough investigation of the recent election made.

If the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties have been legally and properly made, then, of every shade of political opinion, will give their concurrence to the inauguration of the Radical officers; but if the Radical party has been elected by a majority of the legal voters of the State and if the returns of the several counties

We call especial attention to the article from the "Baltimore *Guardian*," to be found in another column, containing a striking parallel between Tryon, the English Governor of North Carolina, in the years 1760, 1770 and 1771, and President Grant, one hundred years later. The letter from which the extracts referred to by the *Guardian* were taken, was written by Maurice Moore, a man who, as patriot, jurist and statesman, left his impress upon the age in which he lived.

In order to complete the parallel it is only necessary to recall the fact that the bold and manly attitude towards the tyrant Tryon that Maurice Moore maintained one hundred years ago, his lineage descendant, Alfred Moore Waddell, our distinguished representative in Congress from the Cape Fear District, maintains to-day towards the tyrant Grant. Colored Waddell's late speech in Congress, in defense and justification of the people of North Carolina, shows that he has inherited not only his ancestor's brains, but his boldness and his patriotism.

#### All Elections Ought to be Free.

The Declaration of Rights adopted at Halifax on the 17th of December, 1776, is perhaps the most admirable State paper ever put forth, and will stand an enduring monument to the wisdom of our forefathers as well as to their love of liberty.

Desiring to rest the liberties of themselves and of their children upon the best and surest foundation, they defined and declared the rights of the people in plain, unmistakable terms. This Declaration, or Bill of Rights as it is called, has from its adoption been a theme for praise and admiration. More than once and by more than one eminent man has it been said that only to the Divine commands of the Decalogue were due superior veneration and regard. The elder Adams was especially enthusiastic in his admiration. This was the need of praise given to it by men who lived in the days when the liberties of the citizen were so seldom and so slightly encroached upon that constitutional government seemed the natural condition of man.

How has this great fundamental law, defining the just relations between the Government and the citizen, stood the test of the late years of revolution, and anarchy, and tyranny?

It is sufficient answer to this question to say that oppression, and wrong, and injury and tyranny, from whatever quarter and in whatever shape they may have come, have before reaching us, been compelled to set at defiance one or more of the plain declarations of the great Bill of Rights.

Indeed, it has come to pass that whenever we hear of any new form of oppression, with or without the pretended form and sanction of law, we turn to our Bill of Rights with full and confident assurance that we will find unmistakable evidence of its being a violation of some one of the inalienable rights of man.

Our confidence was fully justified when we came to apply this test to the legality of the late election. Indeed, if we could at all believe in the possibility of such human foresight we should think our fathers, in their Bill of Rights of 1776, had in explicit view the late election.

They warned us that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Recalling to these fundamental principles we find it laid down in section 10, as it now stands, that "all elections ought to be free."

We find, further, in section 15, that "General warrants whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted."

Tried by this test can it be maintained that in all parts of the State the late election was free?

We think not.

It is alleged, and we believe with truth, that in some portions of the State the Federal government exercised an illegal controlling influence by operating upon the fears and apprehensions of voters.

The following is, in short, the process by which this was accomplished, as is alleged, and as we believe is susceptible of proof.

When it was desired to operate in any given county, after the Revenue officers and spies had done their part of the drudgery, an United States Commissioner and Deputy Marshal were appointed.

The Commissioner issued warrants in blank form for the arrest of parties. The Marshal took them, mounted his horse and began work. A father would be informed that his son was liable to indictment; that he was friendly to the Administration or desirous to become so, the matter could probably be arranged. The father, with the experience that our people had of false witnesses, packed juries, and Judge Bond, feared at once, if he took any part in the election, in opposition to the wishes of the Administration, that his son would be sent to the penitentiary. In this view of the case, it is immaterial whether the son was guilty or not, the undue influence and intimidation of the father is all the same. The result was that both father and son purchased safety by staying away on some pretext or other from the polls, or if they refused to do so, the name of the son and that of the father too, perhaps, was inserted in the blank warrant, and they were arrested and had either to give bail or go to jail.

In some counties in the State the alleged cause of arrest was for Ku-Kluxing; in others the illicit distillation of spirits, and in others still, the charges were violations of the Revenue Law in relation to tobacco.

There are certain sections of the State in which the tobacco business is the controlling interest. In others, the distillation of spirits, from want of facilities for carrying the grain to market, is the great interest.

For every man who may have ignorantly or knowingly committed a violation of the Revenue Law, it will be safe to say that on an average at least three votes could be controlled. Very few men would refuse to absent themselves from the polls if thereby they kept themselves, or their sons, or their friends from the penitentiary. It seldom

happens that a man has neither kindred nor friends.

When it is remembered how difficult it is for even the most scrupulously honest man to avoid a violation of some one of the manifold oppressive and technical provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, and how easy and common it has been to before the not innocent and trifling act into a "contumacy" under the Ku-Klux law, it will at once be seen what a large number of voters at Commissioners, Deputy Marshals, spies and Revenue officers could induce.

Maintaining that these allegations are true, we hold it to be clear that the elections in those counties which the Administration controlled by these means, ought to be set aside by the next Legislature, just as the last Legislature set aside the elections in Alamance and Caswell, held during the Holden-Kirk war, on the ground that they were not "free."

The interference with the election of this year is as apparent and as palpable and tangible as that of 1870. And the illegality of the one is fully as apparent as that of the other.

We demand, therefore, that an investigation be had before the Legislature, the only tribunal that, under our Constitution and laws has the power to pass upon the matter, in order that the purity of the ballot-box and the freedom of election in North Carolina may be restored.

We do not look upon this as a mere party question. We are not seeking any more party advantage. The motives that influence us are far above any such considerations as these. If we know ourselves, it is our earnest, honest, heartfelt purpose and desire to restore and preserve free elections for all time to come in North Carolina.

Elections cannot be free, as our Constitution declares they ought to be, if a half dozen Federal office-holders can thus disgrace the people of whole counties.

Our forefathers well knew the danger they were guarding against when they declared it to be a part of the fundamental law of the land that "blank warrants" or warrants "to seize persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted."

When the Constitution of North Carolina declares, as it does declare, that all elections ought to be free, it means that they ought to be free from intimidation by means of blank warrants and threats of indictment, as well as from bayonets and bullets. Security from intimidation at the ballot-box, no matter in what shape or from what quarter the intimidation may come, is what the Constitution seeks to guarantee to the voter.

After all this, it is not to be wondered at that in the "Grand Jollification" at Raleigh, over a supposed so-called Radical victory, the Radicals formed themselves into a procession and marched with music, and banners, and torches and fire-works to the residence of Governor Holden, and, with enthusiastic cheers that rent the air," called him before them.

Nor is it a matter for surprise that the Radical rabble should shout lusty applause when Holden, with a hypocrisy comparable only to that of the caunting Wilson, told them that as "Governor of North Carolina he performed his duty honestly and conscientiously." And it was a fitting conclusion to such a pageant that such a man should, before such an audience, within a stone's throw of the spot where he had committed his crimes and where he had been arraigned and convicted, degraded and disgraced, give utterance to the following:

What I did I did for the good of the country, for the protection of the weak, the upholding and the defenceless, and in behalf of law, order and peace in the State; and under the same circumstances I would pursue a similar course. So far as I am concerned I have no concessions to make, and no regrets to express!

Was the like before ever witnessed in any age or in any country?

We have been accustomed for long years to look upon a Massachusetts Yankee as the most likely to be a scoundrel, and in down right impudence, chicanery and by poverty. We are inclined, however, to think that in this as in other matters, Massachusetts will have to yield the palm to Norway, and Pavay, and Birth, models but dandies, will make the novel experiment by way of Behring Strait and the Siberian seas.

In addition to these liberal rates, we desire to interest our old subscribers and friends in our welfare:

We published yesterday a story of official malfeasance so petty and yet so shameful that if it had not come to us from a highly reputable source we should refuse to believe it. Our readers know that our old subscriber, the postmaster of Pennsylvania was sent to Pennsylvania postmaster, asking them to report the names of all subscribers to the *Tribune* in their respective towns. The meaning of this transaction is now explained. Copies of this paper are deliberately held back, and the New York *Times* is substituted for the Tribune. The postmaster particularly refers the unkindly succeeded after some trouble in getting the paper he had ordered and paid for. In another the substitution seems to have been made either in New York at some intermediate distributing office, or the postmaster reports that no Tribunes were received, but in place of them came a copy of the *Times* for each of the *Tribune's* subscribers.

Mr. Nast, of *Harper's Weekly*, of whom it has been well said that his name lacks but a final letter of describing his pencil, if under the designation of a "Great civil service Reformer" he would caricature some prominent postmaster or other official, with one arm up to the shoulder in the mail bag and the other in the money drawer. In one corner of the room he might place piles of mail bags with Greeley documents, marked "unanswerable," in another corner there might appear other bags marked "Read and Circulate," "Free"—John Pool, U. S. S.

A cartoon of this description would give a better illustration of Grant's idea of civil service reform and the way in which it is practised than a cart load of documents.

#### Greeley vs. Grant.

**WE ARE ADVISED TO CLASH HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM MADE BY THE WAR. I PROTEST AGAINST THIS ADVICE.—Bouthell, Grant's mouth-piece, at Greenwich.**

This was no idle, accidental, haphazard declaration that Mr. Bouthell made at Greenwich. It was a deliberate formal avowal of the policy of the Grant and Wilson party, and a deliberate formal repudiation of the policy of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown.

In the same bitter, narrow, unforgiving spirit *The Journal of Civilization* gives up a page, framed in mourning lines, to a caricature of Charles Sumner—for what? Not because the distinguished Senator has abandoned the Philadelphia nominee, but because he has written, in his letter to the

colored men, "File up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish the hate—such is my desire." In an attitude of mock humility the statesman whom *Hector* has so often and so well depicted, bows to the grave of "Hector Brooks" and drops a flower upon it, and the artist asks: "Will the Senator from Massachusetts do this, to take his words to God?" It is possible that the maker of this ribald and shameful picture is ignorant of the Christian spirit in which Charles Sumner was always born. The author of that assault is a man who has never seen what a large number of voters at Commissioners, Deputy Marshals, spies and Revenue officers could induce.

Maintaining that these allegations are true, we hold it to be clear that the elections in those counties which the Administration controlled by these means, ought to be set aside by the next Legislature, just as the last Legislature set aside the elections in Alamance and Caswell, held during the Holden-Kirk war, on the ground that they were not "free."

The interference with the election of this year is as apparent and as palpable and tangible as that of 1870. And the illegality of the one is fully as apparent as that of the other.

We demand, therefore, that an investigation be had before the Legislature, the only tribunal that, under our Constitution and laws has the power to pass upon the matter, in order that the purity of the ballot-box and the freedom of election in North Carolina may be restored.

We do not look upon this as a mere party question. We are not seeking any more party advantage. The motives that influence us are far above any such considerations as these. If we know ourselves, it is our earnest, honest, heartfelt purpose and desire to restore and preserve free elections for all time to come in North Carolina.

Elections cannot be free, as our Constitution declares they ought to be, if a half dozen Federal office-holders can thus disgrace the people of whole counties.

Our forefathers well knew the danger they were guarding against when they declared it to be a part of the fundamental law of the land that "blank warrants" or warrants "to seize persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted."

When the Constitution of North Carolina declares, as it does declare, that all elections ought to be free, it means that they ought to be free from intimidation by means of blank warrants and threats of indictment, as well as from bayonets and bullets. Security from intimidation at the ballot-box, no matter in what shape or from what quarter the intimidation may come, is what the Constitution seeks to guarantee to the voter.

After all this, it is not to be wondered at that in the "Grand Jollification" at Raleigh, over a supposed so-called Radical victory, the Radicals formed themselves into a procession and marched with music, and banners, and torches and fire-works to the residence of Governor Holden, and, with enthusiastic cheers that rent the air," called him before them.

Nor is it a matter for surprise that the Radical rabble should shout lusty applause when Holden, with a hypocrisy comparable only to that of the caunting Wilson, told them that as "Governor of North Carolina he performed his duty honestly and conscientiously." And it was a fitting conclusion to such a pageant that such a man should, before such an audience, within a stone's throw of the spot where he had committed his crimes and where he had been arraigned and convicted, degraded and disgraced, give utterance to the following:

What I did I did for the good of the country, for the protection of the weak, the upholding and the defenceless, and in behalf of law, order and peace in the State; and under the same circumstances I would pursue a similar course. So far as I am concerned I have no concessions to make, and no regrets to express!

Was the like before ever witnessed in any age or in any country?

We have been accustomed for long years to look upon a Massachusetts Yankee as the most likely to be a scoundrel, and in down right impudence, chicanery and by poverty. We are inclined, however, to think that in this as in other matters, Massachusetts will have to yield the palm to Norway, and Pavay, and Birth, models but dandies, will make the novel experiment by way of Behring Strait and the Siberian seas.

In addition to these liberal rates, we desire to interest our old subscribers and friends in our welfare:

We published yesterday a story of official malfeasance so petty and yet so shameful that if it had not come to us from a highly reputable source we should refuse to believe it. Our readers know that our old subscriber, the postmaster of Pennsylvania was sent to Pennsylvania postmaster, asking them to report the names of all subscribers to the *Tribune* in their respective towns. The meaning of this transaction is now explained. Copies of this paper are deliberately held back, and the New York *Times* is substituted for the Tribune. The postmaster particularly refers the unkindly succeeded after some trouble in getting the paper he had ordered and paid for. In another the substitution seems to have been made either in New York at some intermediate distributing office, or the postmaster reports that no Tribunes were received, but in place of them came a copy of the *Times* for each of the *Tribune's* subscribers.

Mr. Nast, of *Harper's Weekly*, of whom it has been well said that his name lacks but a final letter of describing his pencil, if under the designation of a "Great civil service Reformer" he would caricature some prominent postmaster or other official, with one arm up to the shoulder in the mail bag and the other in the money drawer. In one corner of the room he might place piles of mail bags with Greeley documents, marked "unanswerable," in another corner there might appear other bags marked "Read and Circulate," "Free"—John Pool, U. S. S.

A cartoon of this description would give a better illustration of Grant's idea of civil service reform and the way in which it is practised than a cart load of documents.

#### Greeley vs. Grant.

**WE ARE ADVISED TO CLASH HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM MADE BY THE WAR. I PROTEST AGAINST THIS ADVICE.—Bouthell, Grant's mouth-piece, at Greenwich.**

This was no idle, accidental, haphazard declaration that Mr. Bouthell made at Greenwich. It was a deliberate formal avowal of the policy of the Grant and Wilson party, and a deliberate formal repudiation of the policy of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown.

In the same bitter, narrow, unforgiving spirit *The Journal of Civilization* gives up a page, framed in mourning lines, to a caricature of Charles Sumner—for what?

Not because the distinguished Senator has abandoned the Philadelphia nominee, but because he has written, in his letter to the

which he defeated impeachment at the last session of the Legislature cannot be forgotten; neither could it be very successful, though it was again. It is now probable that he will again, at the next election, bring about his own downfall.

This man, twelve or fifteen years ago, drifted from somewhere into the little one-horse town of Florida, in Perry County, Ohio, where he set up a store. He had no education, and was ignorant of the world outside of his trade. He had no friends, and was alone.

He was a simple boy, but he had a strong mind, and he was a good worker.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

He was a good worker, but he had no friends.

## LOCAL.

**Pear Agricultural Association.** To the members and associate members of the Executive Committee, and any persons interested: Are invited to assemble at the city of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 1st of August, to complete arrangements for the largest and best Agricultural and Mechanical Fair ever held in North Carolina. — S. L. FREMONT, Wilmington, Aug. 8th, 1872.

All papers friendly to the cause please pay a few lines. —

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The Board at noon yesterday, when the following proceedings were had:

**Ordered.** That upon the presentation certificate signed by Commissioner Heyer that the work has been performed on bridge at Point Caswell (and that it was done according to contract), the supervisor is authorized to issue an order to the Treasurer for the first installment. E. Schuilen was granted a license to sell spirituous liquors in this city.

Board adjourned to 10<sup>th</sup> a.m. on Wed-  
nesday night.

The Bank of New Hanover has made first semi-annual statement. The ex-  
ecutive committee of the bank, and spe-  
cials for the financial ability with which  
affairs of the bank have been managed,  
and the amount of deposits and draw-  
ings up to June 30, 1872. We understand that  
earnings of the bank are at the rate of  
over 9 per cent on the stock.

**VICK & MEBANE,** Cotton Factors.

AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**Electrical Advances**—  
Cotton, Wool, Cotton, Naval Stores  
and Country Produce, and orders for the  
purchase of same solicited.

**Bagging and Ties** on hand for sale.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**

ARRIVED.  
COASTWISE.—  
Sehr Diomo, McDonald, Boston, J. H. Chad-  
born & Co., Clark, Perry, Rockport, Worth &  
Woolworth, Providence, R. D. & W. Stearns,  
Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A. D. Cazan.

Woolworth Regulator, Freeman, New York;

Schr Fairfield, Fairfield, Delosse & Co.

Wilmington Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia,  
Worth & Worth.

Barque Howland, Tucker, Boston, O. G. Schur Seguin, Rogers, Portland, J. H. Chad-  
born & Co. (The Legion was detained 5 days  
at Hatteras, with heavy gale from  
a demonstration). There was quite a  
large procession, there being about a  
thousand negroes from the country in  
the harbor for the occasion. In moving through  
the streets, the processionists became quite  
violent, and some were severely beaten.  
They used themselves while passing through  
the streets by throwing stones into the  
faces of citizens. This was kept up  
until check until when they were in the  
neighborhood of what is known as the  
"half-way bridge," when a citizen became  
exasperated by reason of stones thrown  
into his house, went to his front door and  
entered the crowd.

This was the signal for a general law-  
lessness on the part of the shrieking,  
unruly rabble, who had already made the  
street hideous by their yell and depreda-  
tions. They returned the fire and con-  
tinued in violent disorder for some time,  
burning the riot, a white man by the name  
of Black had his head cut open with a  
knife; another white man was shot in the  
eye; another white man was shot in the  
stomach, and a Mr. Powell had his shoe torn  
off by a pistol ball. There were but few  
white citizens out at that hour, but  
so few in defending themselves fired  
into the crowd and several negroes  
were wounded. No one, however, was  
killed. But for the late hour and the fact  
that most of the white citizens retired, the  
negroes would have been much greater.  
Before the riot terminated, the negroes  
drove down the fences around the  
residences of Dr. S. J. Hindman, and  
John J. C. McElroy, which were  
at the scene of the outbreak,—  
at same night they went to the stables  
Capt. W. C. Troy, the Senator from  
Hindman and Harriet, took his horses  
and were about to burn the stables  
but were persuaded from accomplishing  
his design by Mr. John Reilly, the Radi-  
cal Auditor elect.

Our informant left Fayetteville  
early the next morning, the negroes were  
about the streets with clubs in their  
hands. More trouble was apprehended,  
it is anticipated that it will end  
dreadfully to the rioters if the citizens  
are once thoroughly aroused.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The Board  
met at adjournment yesterday.

None of the Sheriff was presented, but  
the tax books are not ready for delivery,  
and may be permitted to lie over till first  
meeting in September, or in the meantime  
Chairman may call a meeting to take  
bond under consideration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Falls, of Hamlet township,  
petition was allowed \$6 per month for  
support.

Mrs. Wm. T. Rackley, and Mrs. Eliza-  
beth Wilson, of Caswell township, were  
allowed \$4 per month, each.

John D. Dasher was granted license to  
sell spirituous liquors in the city of Wil-  
mington.

S. T. Potts, manager of the Cyrenean  
Cooperative Association, was also granted  
license to retail spirituous liquors in the city of Wil-  
mington.

**Ordered.** That the tax lists of real and  
personal property for the different towns  
of this county, be accepted, and that  
the Clerk of this Board give notice in the  
newspapers of the city, that the same  
will attend at the office of the Board on Monday  
evening, the 1<sup>st</sup> of August, for the purpose of  
complaints and revision of lists.

**Ordered.** That Commissioners John C.  
Foy, E. M. Shoemaker and James A.  
Foy constitute a committee to have  
a tax list for the different towns  
revised and placed in the hands of this  
Board at the earliest possible date.

Adjusted subject to call of Chairman,  
Mr. Martin, Commissioner Shoemaker  
was voted to act as Chairman, pro tem.

**Lecturer who Doesn't Mind About  
any Audience.**

The Oneida Circular tells of an odd  
gentleman, whose name we do not recog-  
nize in the catalogue published by the leg-  
islature, who is a great lecturer, and  
is giving a lecture beyond any other man we  
know of. His sister left quite a property  
trust for him, but knowing him to be  
peculiar and likely to spend it all, he will  
provide that he should receive five dollars  
per lecture every time he should deliver. And  
he lectures morning, noon, and night, and  
opportunities offer, or a little audience, if  
any opportunity can be gathered, it is a  
little comfort to the system.

Being free from violent minerals, it is adapt-  
ed to general use. The old and young may use it  
most; the delicate female, at any time, may  
take it; the weak and infirmed will be strength-  
ened by it; the tender infant, who may have  
inherited disease, will be cured by it.

For syphilis, and all its trains of evils, it is a  
real comfort.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are a mild and gentle  
purgative, possessing the true merit of net-  
ting a powerful effect in rousing congestive  
or torpid liver. They have no equal.

Maine paper reports that a cheese fac-  
tory down East, is doing quite a "smart"  
business. This will be good news to those  
who like smart cheese.

## A Southern Fish Story.

We learn from a Southern paper, and  
that's *Course*, it is a proof of its anti-slavery  
that there was a colored skeptic living near Paula, Miss., who treated religion with more levity than solemnity,  
and who was fishing on Sunday. Being  
monstrated with some weeks ago, he re-  
pentant, on the following Sunday, made his  
repentance to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and a counter  
pull from the water to the surface  
a huge catfish, which, and very large,  
accordingly, on the following Sunday made  
his repaired to the banks of the Tallahatchie  
river very early, and threw his  
bailed hook and line into the river.  
So early had he done so when there was a  
bold taking at his hook, and

